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Income Tax Number Two.

Once only in the history of the United States has the Federal Government found it necessary to impose and attempt to collect an income tax.

That was under the stress of civil war. The tax was forced by the enormous expenditures of a Government engaged in military and naval operations on a gigantic . The income tax was a war measure, a last resort, a revenue expedient obnoxious in itself but justified by the necessity that knows no choice.

A Democratic Administration has now seen in power for a little more than six months: six months of profound peace.

Has Democratic rule for six months brought the country to a condition equivalent to that resulting from the stress of war, with half the country in arms to conquer the other half? Has Democratic rule proved such a misfortune that resort is ssary for the second time in our national experience to the calamity tax. the extreme expedient and last effort of Will the Democratic Administration, or

any Democrat in Congress, confess that such is the case?

If yes, would it not be better to resort first to a revenue tariff, as provided by the Chicago platform? Or in case that would not suffice, why not impose a direct tax upon the several States in accordance with Article I., section 2, and clause 3 of the Consti-

Anything is better than a war tax in a time of profound peace.

Ambassadors' Salaries.

A gentleman signing himself "An Anti-Van Alenist" writes from Hoboken to protest against any present enlargement of the salary of the Ambassador to Italy. He does not like Mr. VAN ALEN, and thinks that the diplomatic services of that gentleman would be dear to the country at any price.

bry, and no one is more enthusiastic than myself or that subject. But the circumstances attending the appointment of Vas Alas are in my opinion so discretely that there is not much dignity left to uphold, the vicinity of Rome at least. Certainly not enough to justify Congress in voting \$37,500 of the people's some real American gentleman and statesman is appointed, it will then be time enough to raise the salar; of the post to \$50,000, or even more if necessary."

The proposition that the salary attached to a public office ought to vary according to popular opinion of the personal merits of the incumbent is novel to us. We are not quite ready to accept it.

This man's or that man's estimate of Mr VAN ALEN'S ability has nothing to do with he question of raising the salaries of our Ambassadors to a sum suited to the dignity and actual requirements and expenditures of the new office. That is an important and an impersonal question; and Congress should lose no time in considering it seriously and answering it satisfactorily by appropriate legislation.

The Alphabet Clubs.

When one door shuts, another opens, the old proverb declares. When the voting public of this town is deprived of one source of campaign diversion and hilarity. of the civil service Mugwumps, the antidugworms the ballet reform wumps, and the Mugwumps of the Municipal League, the outlook for festivity was temporarily clouded until the Good Government Clubs A, B, C, and D were discerned.

About a year ago a few earnest and unophisticated gentlemen of the City Club, a small organization of amiable persons, conceived the idea of turning the politics of this town upside down, by the establishment of salled Good Government Clubs. Each one was to be designated by a different letter of the alphabet, but beyond this point the political programme of the Good Government reformers did not go. All professional reformers are implicit believers in the utility of headquarters, where political misfits may sit in conference, securely isolated from their fellow citizens whose suffrages they are supposed to seek.

The limit of increase to the Good Government Club was, of course, fixed by the number of letters in the alphabet. However, the actual number of these clubs is not 26, but 4. The movement stopped short for 1893, at D. Since the organization of these active agencies of reformed polities the members have been beset with a craving for knowledge as to what are to be the functions of them. What are the Good Government Clubs to do? Whom are they to assist? Whom are they to denounce? What are they to reprobate? In a word, where are they at?

No one seems to know. They are edged to Good Government, that is all. On Monday, the last day under the law for filing independent nominations, Clubs A. B. C, and D outlined their plans and projects. They told what they have done and what they intend to do. Here it is:

In the Eleventh Assembly district of this aity, where last year the Democratic macrity was only 240 votes, the Good Government Clubs B and C have snuffed out Republican chances by selecting a Good Government Club candidate for that party. In the Nineteenth Assembly district, in which the Republicans had some prospect of success, the Good Government Club has appeared with a candidate named BAYNE, who s expected to divide the opposition to the regular Democratic candidate.

In the Twenty-third Assembly district, which is very close, Good Government Club B has courteously selected a candidate for the Republicans. His name is Judson LAWSON. There are 5,000 Republicans in this district, and about 50 Good Governmenters.

But in the Twenty-first Assembly district, the old diamond back, the Good Government men have been playing their most diverting pranks. The district is close, having given Democratic majority last year of only 385. Under ordinary circumstances it would be good fighting ground this year, but the Good Government men have nominated Mr. J. BROOKS LEAVITT as an independent, with the certain result of so dividing the Republican vote that a sweeping triumph for the Democratic candidate is certain.

Such is the contribution of the Good Govoramout Chibs A. B. C. and D to the diver-

TO SHE SHOULD BE SHOULD BE

sions of the present canvass in the four districts in which they have determined "to make a fight."

The tiger is a powerful animal. His muscular development is remarkable. His activty is continuous and unflagging. His inteligence is keen. To remarkable physical strength, he adds the charm of a handsome appearance. In politics the tiger is typical of agility, vigor, and energy. Wherever Democratic principles predominate, the 'tiger." the trade mark, as it were, of triumph and invincibility, is known. New York city, the Tammany tiger is justly popular. He continues always to invoke the icalous censure of party enemies, and the ardent praise of party friends. Sometimes, however, as in the case of Good Government Clubs A. B. C. and D. he has an adversary unworthy of his prowess. The donkey is no fair prey for the king of the jungle, because he affords very poor sustenance.

Advice to the Political Parsons.

In the course of a political sermon last Sunday, the Rev. Dr. RYLANCE of St. Mark's Church preached thus:

" Many of our clergy went heartly and hopefully little while ago, with many good people, into a move-ment for the reform of our city politics. It seemed to have good promise of success for a time, but the intrenched iniguities in the community were too much To look back over some twenty or thirty years of such efforts, and to count the failures, is discouraging to

The preacher referred, of course, to the

dismal failure of the clerical annex to the defunct Municipal League, organized to resist the will of the Democracy of New York. Since that event the strength of the Democracy has increased steadily and greatly in this town. Moreover, the party is now united and consolidated. Then it was divided; but even then, factious opposition within its own ranks was not able to overcome it by a corrupt alliance with Republicans, Mugwumps, and political parsons. The Democratic party knocked out the whole combination with ease, and since then it has proceeded from victory to victory until now it is dominant in the city, the State, and the Union. New York was a Democratic town before, but in a few of its dis tricts the political opposition was strong enough to make a successful resistance to the general Democratic current. Now, that opposition is powerless everywhere. In every district the Democrats are in control. Then, there were traces of Mugwumpery in the municipal Government. Now, not a trace of it is to be found.

It is no wonder that the political parsons and the Mugwumps are discouraged. The harder they have worked, the less they have accomplished. The more anxious they are to rule, the more determined are the people that they shall not rule. The more they show themselves, the greater is the popular antipathy to them. The more they assail Tammany Hall, the securer it is in its hold on the confidence of the community. The more they vilify Democracy, the more it flourishes. The more they try to help Republicanism, the more hopeless becomes its minority in this town.

The resson of this is that the sort of municipal government these clerical Mugwumps want is exactly the government the vast majority of the people do not want and will not have; and as the majority have the say in this town, they are not obliged to take what they do not want. The municipal Government as it is, suits them, and the longer their experience of it, the better

are they satisfied with it. The political parsons, therefore, will be wiser and their efforts may be more successful if they go back to their business of preaching religion, and let politics alone. Perhaps then they can change the hearts of the people, so that they will want a different sort of government. The better the people are, the better their government will be; and hence, simply by inculcating sound religious principle the preachers will be rendering political service that will be both valuable to the public and consistent with the teaching of the Church, that the another soon appears. Deprived this year kingdom of GoD is in the heart of each man, and that all earthly power and rule are true and good only so far as that heavenly sovereignty is established in the breasts of the rulers.

Guatemala.

As amusing an episode as any in opera bouffe is the setting up of a dictator in the Republic of Guatemala. Dictator Barrios. an eccentric character, is at this time playing a fantastical part on the Guatemalian stage, a laughter-provoking part, though it is dangerous both to himself and to the spectators. It does not seem likely that he will play it for a long time.

It was on the 15th instant that we got the news that President Barrios, the audacious, had proclaimed himself dictator of Guatemala. He issued the proclamation in hot haste one hot day, though he had been preparing for the event ever since he reached the Presidency year. All was quiet at the capi tal. The troops were under arms. The people, both half-castes and Indians, were overawed. The officeholders were acquiescent. The National Assembly was dissolved; the Deputies were prohibited from leaving the city, and the growlers among them were sent to prison. It was known that rebels would be shot. Such incidents can happen in an opera bouffe of Central America. The coup d'état was serious.

As President of the republic, BARRIOS had been hard up for money. On that account he found it impossible to carry out his policy, or pay his army, or make the desired investments, or suppress the conspirators, or control the elections, or buy the guns that he needed to resist invasion, or reform the tariff, or pay the indemnity due to Mexico, or preserve order on the frontier, or perform any of the other duties that appertain to his office. He was hampered on all hands by reason of the lack of ready cash. There is comic opera in which the title rôle is taken by a man situated as Barrios was in

of this month of October. This could not last. The National Assembly was contumacious. Ex-President Ba-RILLAS was known to be plotting. Spies were hovering around Barrios's palace. Two regiments were mutinous. The revenues were running shorter every day, though the price of coffee was high. It was under these circumstances that BARRIOS, who is a fighter with fight in him, came to the determination to relieve himself of further trouble by proclaiming his dictatorship in the great square of the capital, under the shadow of the volcanoes Agua and Fuego. He declared his power supreme and autocratic. Order prevailed. He has been dictator for nearly a fortnight. The troops are yet in their barracks. The Deputies are still held in restraint, and those of them out of jail are required to report every other day at the Comundancia. The Barros is ruling the Guatemalians with a rod of iron. The army stands by him, as he has encouraged its impoverished and mercenary officers with the assurance that the Treasury will soon be full.

However, our latest advices, which come by way of Washington from Dr. PIERCE Young, the American Minister, and Commander Whiting of the cruiser Alliance, lead us to imagine that Dictator Barrios may not be able for very long to exercise the supreme power. There are signs of revolt in the north. There is discontent among the half-castes in Quezaltenango and among the Indians in Totonicapan, two of the largest cities of the country. The constituents of some of the Deputies are unwilling to have their representatives kept in durance. Ex-President Barillas is suspected of conspiracy. The refugees who fied to San Salvador are reported to be preparing to return and start a revolution. There is even an apprehension of an armed demonstration in the capital against the dictator. It has become evident that BAR-RIOS cannot be safe. We may any day hear of his flight, of his pursuit by the infurlated army, of his desertion by the officeholders of a popular uprising against him, of the raising of the old flag of liberty. of the reassembling of the National Assem bly, and of the reëstablishment of the Constitution, amid the cries of the populace The opera bouffe may end in tragedy, in the execution of the dictator. The history of Guatemala is full of surprising and ludicrous episodes.

Guatemala is a rich, beautiful, attractive country. It has liberal institutions on paper. It has a population of a million and a half. Its capital is a city of 60,000 inhabitants. Its products are of a great value. It has a good commerce with the United States. It ought to be a prosperous, a peaceful, and a happy country The trouble with it is that it has always been badly governed. Its Government is in the hands of military humbugs and blusterers, ignorant of statesmanship and swellen with ambition. They are the curse of the country. Even this swaggering and sangulnary dictator. Gen. Barrios, is the author of a project for the consolidation of Central America, with himself as Emperor.

What Mr. Redmond Said in Dublin.

We find in the Iriah Weekly Independent a detailed account of the mass meeting of the Parnellites held on the 13th inst. in Dublin. As the speech made by Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND on that occasion seems to have been imperfectly described in the telegraphed reports, and as it is not the intent of this newspaper to subject either of the Nationalist factions to the slightest misrepresentation, we purpose to show precisely what course of action was advised by the leader of the Parnellites, and was heartly accepted by his followers. The truth is that, neither in Mr. REDMOND's speech, nor in the resolution subsequently passed, is there any indication of a purpose to cast the nine Parnellite votes against Mr. GLADSTONE during the approaching autumn session of Parliament. The intention of the party is to abstain from voting altogether. for the purpose of protesting, not against the postponement of the Home Rule bill for a brief season, but against the Government's refusal to consider an Evicted Tenants bill. This is a very different thing from combining with the Unionists; for, obviously, the nine votes which Mr. GLADSTONE will lose through abstention would have counted eighteen on a division had they been thrown upon the Unionist side.

Mr. REDMOND declared that, for his own part, he had never taken an unreasonable view of the interests of English legislators. He had always, he said, admitted that it was just and equitable that English measures should be dealt with by the imperial Parliament, concurrently with home rule, so long as those English measures were of such a character as would not injure the progress of the home rule cause among the English constituencies. Among such meas-Mr. Reding the planest terms that, had a single concession been made to the Parnellite party, he and his colleagues would have gone into the autumn session and devoted night after night in support of Liberal measures in the division lobbies. The concession to which he refers is an Evicted Tenants bill, which, he asserts could have been passed in one week through the House of Commons. According to Mr. Redings of the world the House of Commons. According to Mr. Redings of the world cash.

Mr. Redings the discovery of the jewies with the Congress for a similar vessel to used to build for function of good quality. Congress is an asked to give assistance to the families of the law sked to give assistance to the families of the heast safely not continued to do for unconstant the first and the best families of the series of the world congress. Congress has the right and the best families of the series of the world congress. Congress has the right and the best families of the series of the series of the series of the world congress. Congress has the right and the best families of the series of the world congress. Congress has the right and the best families of the series of the world congress. Congress has the right and the best families of the series of the series of the world congress for a similar vessel to used to build for the congress for a similar vessel to used to build the congress for a similar vessel to used to build for four corpodo boats.

Bu Pont & Co. have supplied 50,000 pounds of god quality. Congress is an extended by Alexander Fiamment in Decembers of the vessel to use the tother of gun cotton of good quality. Congress is and the god assistances at the Section of the semilar vessel to use to the families of the large to end the four torpedo boats.

Bu Pont & Co. have supplied 50,000 pounds of the limits of the lewelry as hard become of the lewelry as having been in Flamment's possession. The case will be continued to down the friends of the lewelry was destroyed. The Torpedo boats.

Bu Pont & Co. hav ures would certainly be included an Emmember of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet, came to Drogheda and told the MASSEREENE tenants that the moment the Liberal party was returned to power, that moment the evicted tenants would be restored to their homes. It is further pointed out that Mr. John Dillon, after his release from Galway jail, solemnly bound himself to keep the reinstatement of the evicted tenants in the forefront of the contest. On the same subject Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN said, in May, 1882, that "in this struggle we have upon our side the certainty of the reinstatement of the evicted tenants." like effect spoke Mr. Dillon last year: We have been attacked because we did not demand public assurances as to the immediate restoration of the tenants. We are in possession of undertakings and agreements which, in our judgment, if carried out-and we believe they will be carried out -will satisfy the people of Ireland." Mr. REDMOND now submits that these assurances, if given, have, at all events, not been fulfilled, and that, although a Commission was appointed for the purpose of reporting on the situation of the evicted tenants, the Government have run away from the report of their own committee, and to-day, when we ask for a week to discuss this ques tion, the whole matter is postponed until next year." The demand for such a discussion has been pressed, both publicly and privately, but it has been refused. Mr. REDMOND also complains that the

the capital of Guatemala at the beginning GLADSTONE Government have not made good Mr. O'BRIEN's assertion, made just before the general election, that the Mc-Carthyltes had the certainty of a wide and generous measure of amnesty for Irish political prisoners. Mr. Egan has, indeed, been released from Portland prison, but the Home Secretary has declared that, so long as he remains in office, no further intervention need be looked for on behalf of any of the Irishmen incarcerated for politica offences. The apprehension is also expressed that it is the intention of the Cabinet to hang up the Home Rule bill for the whole of the year 1894, and, even when it is reintroduced, to bring it forward in a shape less acceptable to the Irish people. It is plain, however, that the principal ground of Mr. REDMOND's determination to abstair from participating in the autumn session. is the refusal of the Giadstonians to offer any prospect of succor to the evicted tenants. That this ground for the course Constitution is demolished. Money is contemplated is intelligible, if not reasonstill tight, though the tax collectors able, will be acknowledged by those who are at work day and night. Dietator knowsomething of the sufferings which the

victims of eviction have experienced, and which are destined to be greatly aggravated during the winter now close at hand.

However, although Mr. REDMOND and his colleagues think themselves aggrieved by the postponement of certain measures of relief to which they deem Ireland entitled, it is clear that they have no intention of doing their utmost to wreck the Gladstonian majority. If any such purpose were contemplated, they would give their votes to the Unionists, whereas by simply declining to vote at all they will not materially lessen Mr. GLADSTONE'S scendancy in the House of Commons.

The twelve reasons given by the Business Men's Society of Long Island City in fafor of the annexation of that place to New York city are masterpieces, and ought to be thought over by every resident of the place. The barnacles who oppose this important movement cannot give one good reason for their opposition, and cannot deny the truth of any of the reasons given by the business men. The annexationists are the men of business and sagacity; they know that the interests of Long Island City would be promoted by an nexation. It would attain new dignity as a part of the metropolis; it would have the advantage of better government; its tax rate would be reduced; it would attract population and capital; its manufacturing and business stablishments would be enlivened; its needed public works would be executed: its vacant spaces would, we have not any doubt, soon be covered with homes, and the civic pride of its citizens would be elevated. If the people of Long Island City want an object lesson, let them look at the recent growth of those parts

of New York which were formerly its suburbs. The annexation movement in Long Island City has grown very strong since it received the backing of the Business Men's Society: its exact strength will be known after the November elections.

Our esteemed contemporaries write "Lo-BENGULA" when they have occasion to refer to the Matabele potentate who is now in hot water with the white men in his neighborhood. This form of the name has long had the sanction of common usage, but not of authority. Four men have told us nearly all of Matabala Land that we know. They are Anderson, KERR, SELOUS, and HOLUB, and they invariably give the name of the King as Lo BENGULA, except that Anderson, the earliest of these writers, makes the last letter "u" instead of "a."

Society has printed his name Lo BENOULA. Perhaps few of our readers have occasion to pronounce this royal gentleman's name. If they do, however, the King will have reason to be gratified if they will pronounce it Lo BENG OO' LA.

In its references to the King for ten years past

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical

The advocates of woman suffrage are trying to find out why so small a proportion of the women of Connecticut exercised their right of voting in the school elections recently held. These advocates had urged them to vote to make a demonstration of their power in the elections, to give overwhelming evidence of their ardent desire to take a part in politics and government; yet hardly any of them voted. The polls were convenient everywhere, yet the women of Connecticut would not take the trouble to go to them. It has not been possible o secure any satisfactory explanation of the fact. The only thing that has been ascertained to a certainty is that they did not want to vote. We fear that the Connecticut women. who cannot be surpassed for acuteness, in telligence, or independence, have given the cause of woman suffrage a setback.

Question: Does THE SUN favor Col. SHAW'S roject of holding a world's congress of all religions at Jerusalem in the year 1900? Answer: We shall not object to the holding of the congress if we can have any assurance that it will be truly representative, that is to say, if the authorities of the different religious systems in the world will send official delegates to it. At the congress of religious recently held in Chicago, very few of the persons present were duly authorized to represent the religious systems for which they spoke, and several of them gave evidence that they did not comprehend the systems which they had volunteered to speak for. Hence the body proved to be of little account, and a spirit of discord was manifested in it. It is not worth while to get up another assembly of the kind at Jerusalem or anywhere else. How-

the English under another name, while "hail Columbia" is of American authorship, it might be supposed that we should favor the native product; but we must take account of their relative artistic merits, about which neither musicians nor patriots are in agreement. We scruple to ask Congress to take up this serious musical subject, or to debate it, or to vote upon it.

HAWAII NOW OR NEVER.

The Hawatians Love Their Island, B. Want to Get It Under the Flag. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shy: We enlose a letter received from a correspondent in Hilo. Hawalian Islands, which indicates very trongly the feeling of the people there in re gard to annexation.

The short-sightedness of the Administration in failing to secure control of these islands is Once under the United incomprehensible. States flag, a new development of their resources would ensue that would made them an El Dorado for wealth and an Eden for en-Why shut our eyes to a gift o Providence?

It is simply stupid folly not to open the door and take it in. CURRIER & IVES. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

We are longing for annexation. The United State We are longing for annexation. The United States Government moves too slowly. It certainly will benefit the United States as well as the islands. There is no climate in the world superior to this, the mest even neither very hot nor very cold; never need an overcost neither very hot nor very cold; hever need an overcoat to keep warin; can sit on one's verands at all times. Climate far better than any part of California. We remember that some people kicked about Alaska, and they are doing the same thing now about these

lands, and are acting very foolishly, they do not un lerstand the position at all I never wish to come back to my old home in New ork, as this climate is so delightful and we have ex ellent acciety. We are more progressive than magine. Truly yours.

A Straw from Washington via Rosolulu.

HILO, bept. 27.

Advices received by Prof. A. B. Lyons from sources in Washington, the responsibility of which admits of no doubt, say that the President will recommend a protectorate over the provisional Government of Hawaii to continue until a more sulfable time comes than the present is thought to be to bring up the mat-ter of annexation. The idea of restoration of the conarchy is tabooed on all official sides.

From Bronklyn Life.

One day last summer a gentleman at Plainfield N. J. had notice served on him by his cook.

"Why do you leave "he asked of the summer."

"It's no hetter for a Christian in summer."

"It's no hetter for you then it is for me." observed her sumpleyer. "Yet I have to stay."

"That's the difference between you and me." returned the cook. "I haven't."

Hoke on Hoke's Ribs, From Hole Smith's Atlanta Journal, For his Cabinet good old Grover Hote Smith, a rock ribbed, took while Evan stood and wondered And were that worried look. OUR NAVAL ORDNANCE.

A Year's Progress in Guns, Armor, Pow-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25,-The annual report of Commodore W. T. Sampson, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, gives a clear and satisfactory summary of the year's work of his bureau. His estimates for the next fiscal year are \$7.145,801, of which \$0,500,000 is for arming vessels already authorized.

Out of 453 guns of calibres from 4-inch to 13-inch ordered, the forgings of 368 have been delivered, while 188 guns are affort and 208 completed, these last including 25 10-inch, 8 12-inch, and 5 13-inch. There are 77 guns partly completed. The 13-inch gun has not yet been tested, on account of completing its mount. Lieut. Fletcher's simple and efficient hand-working breech mechanism is now applied to all guns of 8-inch calibre and upward. The new 8-inch gun of nickel steel will soon be completed. and the Hurst 8-inch gun authorized by Congress has been begun. In the 6-inch guns metallic cartridge cases will hereafter be used. Of 480 Hotehkiss and Driggs guns, ordered for the secondary batteries, 300 are completed and 204 are affoat. The 25 per cent. nickel steel forging for an experimental 3-inch gun proved a failure, and one of ordinary steel has been substituted. Brown powder is now made for the navy by

the California Powder Company of Santa Cruz, as well as by Du Pont & Co. Smokeless powder is not yet suitable for regular use. Ammunition is hereafter to be hoisted to the guns by atham or electricity, as on the cruiser New York. The success of the Monterey's 10 and 12-inch gun mounts shows that the choice of the same mounts for 13-inch guns was right. A new 8-inch carriage is under construction by which the guns are made to recoil in the line of fire and are returned to battery by aprings, as in the smaller rapid-fire mounts. This arrangement reduces the downward thrust on the decks to a minimum, and obviates the necessity of cutting large

and obviates the necessity of cutting large ports in turrets and shields; thereby lessening the exposure of the gun's crew to small-arm and machine-gun fire. An improved 4-inch rapid-fire mount has also been adopted. In all, 237 main battery mounts have been completed. The Essex is to be fitted with eight 4-inch rifles and four smaller guns, as a gunnery training ship, and the Hartford with thirteen 5-inch, besides four 0-pounders and two 10-pounder field guns.

Armor-piercing projectiles of an excellent quality continue to be delivered by the Carpenter and Sterling companies, and efforts are made to get shell which will not be broken up by the new hard-faced armor. Treatment of smaller calibre shells by the Harvey process has given good results. Experiments are making in firing shell charged with gun cotton and fulminate from high-power guns. Various companies are mentioned as manufacturing good steel shell and shrapnel.

During the year new contracts for 6.483) tons of armor have been made, and the armor is excellent and coming along faster, so that by the end of the year the country will have two complete armor riants, each fitted better than any similar plants elsewhere.

There will hereafter be no difficulty in supplying the armor for vessels as rapidly as it can be needed in the ashpyards under any circumstances of building vesses of the law contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. By the terms of the new contracts the very rapid. The terms of the new contracts the very rapid. The

counts. Up to the data of the last report the Bethlehem Iron Up to the data of the last report tons of armor and the University had delivered 79th tons of armor to partly owners.

Company had delivered 79% tons of armor and the Car-negie Steel Company 715. Since that time partly ow-ing to increased expertness of workmen and in part to increased facilities, the delivery of armor per month has gradually increased to a satisfactory condition. ing to increased experiness of workmen and in part to increased facilities, the delivery of armor per month has gradually increased to a satisfactory condition.

Up to Oct. 1, the Bethlehem Company had delivered 3.811.27 tons, with 0.480.21 still to come, and the Carnegie 3.011.77, with 5.955.53 to come. Nickol steel, the armor now furnished, is found to be specially valuable for its toughness against fire at an angle to the plate, which is that of service conditions. All the new contracts are for Harveyed armor, where the process is feasible and desirable, and 3.639 tons are to be so treated under old contracts. The navy, as already announced, is to have a 23t-calibre small arm, and the report of the Small Arm Board is appended. The Gatting and other machine guns can be adapted to this salibre. Inventors will be called upon to compete, the Bureau furnishing the barrels and ammunition at cost price.

The Howell torpedoes have been most satisfactory in speed and accuracy, and thirty are ordered, while the Whiteheads of which twenty-eight out of the 100 ordered have been delivered, are entirely equal to those made in Europe. The work of installing Whitehead torpedoes has begun on the New York, Raleigh, Clincinnati, Montgomery, and Marbichead. The Midgley and Bullivant torpedo nets will soon be tried in competition at Newport, the Destroyer's gun firing at them with charges gradually increased.

The Holland submarine boat having been preferred to the liaker by the Examining Board, the bureau recommends its construction under guarantees to secure the Government awainst loss.

The difficulty with the pneumatic guns of the

tion under guarantees to secure the ment against loss.

The difficulty with the pneumatic guns of the Vesuvius is found to centre in the main valve, which admits the compressed air to the gun. The company is now trying radical changes which would greatly improve it, but Commodore Sampson believes that the guns on board the vessel cannot be made successful, and recommends that the \$450,000 appropriated by congress for a similar vessel be used to build

Linble to Be the Theme of the President's Message to Congress in Regular Session. Washington, Oct. 25.-The message of Mr. Cleveland to the regular session of Congress will cut to the bone in the interest of economy It is asserted that Mr. Cleveland thinks we may as well hold up for a time regarding the navy; that he thinks for the present at least ew, if any, new ships should be built.

Little money will be had for fortifications or other improvements which army officials are recommending along our coast on account of the state of unrest in other countries, out o which may grow questions extremely inter esting to the United States.

Harbor and river improvement will have mighty little show for getting a cent if Mr mighty little show for getting a cent if Mr. Cleveland can help it; and as for subsidies, or anything resembling an expenditure of that nature, there will be none if he can help it; and he thinks he can. When Congress meets in regular session it will be confronted with the order to halt in a good many things, particularly in those things that cost money. A deficiency of fifty or soventy-live millions a year is confronting the Administration.

The Public and the Harlem River Front, From the Daily News

The speedu sy will cost the taxpayers a good deal of money, and there eight to be the most adequate pro-rision for giving them a good return for the outlay, apart from the opportunity of driving at a lightning pace. To bar the public from access to the river bank, and comine them to only one side of the road, lengther wise nor just. The house owners and drivers will not only have a splendid road specially constructed for them, but they wil also he the exclusive enjoyers of one of the finest bits of landscape to be found any, where. There ought to be a addewark on the side of the speed way nearest the river.

From the Amening Advertis The cast side, bordering on the picturesque Harlem, is the proper place for the promenade. Venced off re the race course with next trop ratings and provided with sents it would be a popular place of resort es-

The Editors' Payor:te Pape . Litter the Organi

The Sus undoubted y in uences the thoughts of newsraper writers more than any other daily journal published in this country.

A Lument for Edmund.

What have they done to you I durand mayournson? How have they treated you kelly as Acre? Though Myers so sadiy and badly forsies you And the reformers will trust you no more

My ! but yourself was the gallant young hero, For a few days you had honor galore. Now all the Muzwumps have field from your banner Edmund marourneen, helly asthore Brace up avec. I dimund, though shadows hang over ye

Yet the giad sunanine of life you shall feel.
Though the Convention could not capture Myers Yet year Convention did nom nate Steels. If Steels is elected 'tis roull be protected,

He will reward you a thousand times o'er He will decide every case in your favor. Edmund marourneen, Kelly asthure :

THE SILVER SITUATION.

Mr. Moreton Frewen Thinks We Should Mr. Moreton Frewen, the distinguished advocate of silver, said yesterday, when ques-

tioned by a reporter of THE SUN "It is perhaps unfortunate that the Gorman compromise failed to go through. Twelve menths is not too long a 'notice to quit' to serve upon your silver industries; were you rearranging your tariff, you would hardly make the new tariff operative in twenty-four

But there are other than local reasons why it might be good policy to suspend suspension. We are extremely likely to have a general election in England next spring, and if the other side come in, not only would Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour do their best to secure a settlement of the silver question by international agreement, but the Irish vote in the House of Commons would support the Unionist Government in this matter. It is remarkable how Archbishop Walsh is popularizing this question in Ireland. Silver indeed promises to become a tenet of ultramentanism. The Pope not long since drew attention to the last and worst tyranny the Church had to fight—the tyranny of a moneyed oligarchy.

And besides these reasons for deferring till a little later the last silver crisis, there is this other: It is generally believed that the new experiment of the Indian Government will break down within the next six months. The financial stringency in India becomes more acute daily, and not only is the Government of Indian finding it impossible to sell its silver bills, but since the Indian mints closed in June. India's exports to China have failen off by more than 50 ner cent. and the Government revenue from the opium sales to China is greatly shrunk. These are reasons for a short delay, which may be worth bearing in mind-events are making many converts to silver in England.

But would not immediate repeal here bury and Mr. Balfour do their best to secure a

land."
"But would not immediate repeal here quicken the process of conversion?"
Nothing will avail with Mr. Gladstone—not if Hamilton rose from the dead. And if you stop purchases we shall have a panic in London from the further fall in the Eastern exchanges, and a moment of acute panic is not favorable for remedial legislation in a question so complex as this."

HAPHEY'S IDENTIFICATION.

The Jury Seemed to Think Murphy Compelled Weltz to Make I

Charles Haphey, a young printer living with his mother at 162 Seventh avenue, was on tria yesterday in the General Sessions, before Judge Fitzgerald, upon an indictment charg ing him with forging a check for \$35, purporting to be draw by former Excise Commissione John Von Glahn, on the Broadway National Bank, to the order of Thomas M. Duncan Chief Inspector of the Board of Excise. The case against Haphey turned upon his identification by Robert Weltz, the messenger boy who carried to Saloon-keeper William Hennessey a note purporting to be written by nessey a note purporting to be written by Duncan and enclosing the forged check which Hennessey cashed sending the money back by Weltz. It developed on the cross-examination of Weltz that he had failed on several occasions to identify Haphey, for the alleged reason that at the times when he tried to identify him Haphey wore a stubby heard, whereas the man who gave him the note to Hennessey was clean shaven. After these failures Weltz was locked up in the Tombs at the instance of Detective Sergeant Murphy, who was on the case, and who accused him of being concerned in the forgery. After being in the Tombs three days Weltz concluded that Haphey was the man and positively identified him. Then Weltz was released on ball, and afterward the Grand Jury dismissed the complaint against him.

In his charge to the jury Judge Fitzgerald said that if a police officer had procured an identification of a defendant by locking up a witness who was uncertain as to the identity of that defendant, that officer had procured evidence in a way not warranted by law. Such a proceeding amounted to agross outrage upon the liberty of a citizen, and could not be tolerated in a law-abiding community.

The jury walked out into the corridor and Duncan and enclosing the forged check

The jury walked out into the corridor and walked back again, acquitting Haphey.

THE LEROUX DIAMONDS.

The Government Says They Were Smuggled

The suit of the Government to have the diamonds and jewels taken from Eugene and Jennie Leroux by the police in May last confiscated on the ground that they had been smuggled is on trial in the United States Court in Brooklyn. When first captured the their value, as now appraised, is only about \$13,000. They were on exhibition yesterday when the trial was in progress. Judge Bene when the trial was in progress. Judge Deno-dict, in denying a motion of counsel for the Lerouxes, said that the question involved was not as to how the jewels were obtained, but whether they had been smuggled or not. District Attorney Johnson produced several witnesses who related the circumstances at-tending the discovery of the jewels with the Larouxes. Harry Delacon, a Parisian jeweller, identified some of the gems as part of those with the discovery of the gems.

ing the past season poachers captured 60,000 sealskins, and in doing so destroyed, without securing them, 50,000 seals. Peachers confine their operations to pelagic sealing, shooting them in the open sea, and four-fifths of those killed sink hefore they can be reached.

The Commercial Company took this year all they were allowed by their contract (7,500), but these were slaughtored at the rockerles. For twenty years the Alaska Commercial Company killed 100,000 seals annually without any great apparent diminution in the seal herd, but for the past three years poachers have infested the waters around the Pribylov islands, destroying live times as many seals as they have captured. ing the past season poachers captured 90,000

Silver Obligations of the Government,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 - A statement prepared in the Treasury Department gives the silver and silver obligations of the Government, not in the Treasury, and redeemable at will, of in the Treasury, and redeemable at will, of Oct. 1, as follows: Faper silver certificates, \$324,055,134; Treasury notes, \$148,824,196; silver dollars in circulation, \$58,852,068; subsidiary silver coin, \$44,100,416. This substantially is the silver outstanding. Should the liceoal bill become a law during the next ten dark the only change will occur in the amount of Treasury notes, which will be increased by the October purchases of silver not more than \$2,000,000.

The Man in the Iron Mank. From the Saturday Review. A letter to Louvois by Louis XIV, written in ciphe

has been long in the archives of the Ministry of War, has been long in the archives of the Ministry of War, and has at length been deciphered. In it the King orders Louvois to arrest Gen. de Burionde for having raised the stege of Conti without permission, to send him to Figure ol and to conceal his features under a hop or black velvet mask. The order was executed, and the pre-surption is therefore violent that the "Man in the Iron Mask"—it was a black Burlonds The story tables with the known fact that the prisoner made repeated attempts to com-municate his name to soldiers that he was treated municate his name to soldiers, that he was treated with respect by his mittary jailers, and that Louis XV, who knew the fruth of the whole after, declared it to be a matter of no importance. The difficulty is to discover the King's motive for such a precaution; but he may have feared discoutent among his great officers or the soldiery. It must however, be possible to discover from the lists in the War office whether seen of through was recorded a "missing" as idealing the state of the soldiery. de Burlonde was recorded as "missing" or "dead"

History vs. Common Sense.

Teacher-What kind of hair did the ancient firstons Tommy Long blond hair. Tracker - No. the ancient Britons must have had

Servicee's Magazine for November presents a number of writers familiar, perhaps, by name, but wholly familiar as mayacinists. Co. Curille o the Grematier Guards describes a British invasion of I new Bullium. Miss ida Tarbeittells of Mine Roland

who the heat suffer of the arown most widely because the died, Augustine Br et tells of the British House of Countries. No. Poster describes Frot Freeman at home. The interesting as is, of Historic Momenta is continued by Mr. Bromley's story of the nomination of Lincoln Familiar names are not weating to the table of contents. Mr. Doubleday and, his slacussion of Freech Historicators, and Mr. Freech Lincoln 1900. ion of French limstrators, and Mr. Frederic's strong serial. "The Comperhead, " sade as well as it began.

THE HABLEM RIVER SPEEDWAY.

Public Right of Access to the Water Front-Commissioner Dana gave notice at the meet-

ing of the Park Board yesterday that at the the adoption of the following resolution:

meeting to be held next week he would move Wherens. The city has obtained possession of two miles of the Harlem water front for the purpose of public recreation, which property includes the two parks known as High Bridge Park and Washington

Bridge Park; That the public right of access to the water front of the two parks aforesaid should not be abridged, but should be maintained in respect to them, and to the entire length of the property to be known as the Harlem River Driveway.

This notice was given because of the action of the Commissioners in directing Engineer Kellogg to prepare specifications and a form of contract for the first section of the new

Kellogg to prepare specifications and a form of contract for the first section of the new speedway with a sidewalk only on the hill side of the drive.

Commissioner Dana advocates the building of a sidewalk on the river side, and contends that the general public should not be shut out from the only two miles of water from how open to its usa. The danger of crossing the speedway and the inability to police the drive properly have been pointed out and will be urged before the Board of Estimate, which will finally pass on the plan if approved by the Park Board in its present shape. Stress will be laid also upon the injustice of shutting out the public from the water front.

J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, appeared before the Board to urge that the pedestal of the Conkling statue as designed by him be crected in Madison Square Park, despite the objection of Landscape Architect Vaux to its size. It was decided to authorize the erection of the statue and pedestal as designed.

Commissioner Dana made a report in the matter of lighting the drives in Central Park, He suggested that the lighting be by electricity and that incandescent lamps would be preferable to the arc light, which throws deep and wavering shadows that are likely to frighten horses. He advocated the extension of the electrical subway through the Park north from Fifty-ninth street for the purpose of supplying the light. In accordance with Commissioner Dana's suggestion a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Electrical Control to do what lies in their power to secure the building of the necessary subways in the Park.

the building of the necessary subways in the Park. NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

Terrible Sarthquakes on the Large South-ern Island of Japan.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 25.-The steamer Empress of Japan arrived last evening, making the trip from Yokohama in eleven days and eighteen hours. The report on the recent violent earthquakes in Kagoshima says that the greatest shock was unprecedented for fifty or sixty years for violence. Water in wells changed color. Some of the wells dried up while others overflowed. Sixty-three cracks were seen in the roads, and stone walls were

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship company, has established a line of

steamship company, has established a line of steamsrs between Japan and India. The steamers between Japan and India. The steamers will sail from Kobe every three weeks. The Hiroshima Maru, the pioneer vessel, is to leave Hombay on Nov. 7.

The Russian Government is encouraging the emigration of Coreans, and 10,000 of them are said to have left their native land. The Corean Government is doing everything possible to prevent the exodus, and the officials at the border have been ordered to stop all persons attempting to leave Corea for Russia.

Ten Coreans who had gone to Russia recently returned to their native land. They were immediately selzed and were sentenced to death. One of them escaped and succe-ded in crossing the frontier, where he laid the matter before the Russian officials. The Russian Minister at Seoul received instructions to protest against such cruelties. The Japanese residents at Seoul have formed a fencing school and are quietly drilling. They feel the insecurity of their position and intend to be prepared for any emergency.

Prof. A. H. Thompson, chief of the United States Geological Survey, returned from the Black Hills last evening. The Government has two parties in the hills, one at Ilapid City and the other at Doadwood. The Frofessor found the Rapid City party entirely snow-bound, and tells a tale of how he got communication with them. He worked his way toward the men until he came within speaking distance. By that time further passage seemed to be impracticable, but by accident they had occasion to resert to a peculiar expedient. They talked through the snow. The snow acted as a conductor of sound, and, with some difficulty, they made one another understand.

Champion Cotton Picker of Texas.

I rom the Galveston Daily News Taylor. Tex., Oct. 18.—The best day's cotton picking done by any one in the county this year, to which our attention has been directed, was done last Friday, on Turkey Creek, by Will J. Daniel. On that day he picked 804 pounds. During the present season he picked 1,514 pounds, and says an average day's work for him is 400 pounds.

A Family Pocultarity.

From Press and Printer. Literature certainly runs in the Greensmith family. The two daughters write noe-try that nobody will print; the sons write plays that nobody will act, and the mother writes novels that nobody will read. "And what does the father write?" Oh, he writes checks that nobody will cash."

-At a Kansas City packing house a few days ago, in sleven hours 5,218 cattle were killed and prepared for the beef market, an average of about five a minute. -The Health Commissioners of Minnesota have prochildren. They say that diphiheria and other discasses are often transmitted by putting the pencil in the mouth, which is a very common habit, not only with

children, but adults as well. -The sportsmen who visit Sault Station, Mich., have —the sportamen who wisit Sault Station, Mich., have been greatly annoyed by eagles which frequently pical ducks that have been shot. But the climax was reached when Mr. T. C. Authony, while duck shooting over decoys, lost one of them by an eagle swooping down and carrying off decoy, anchor, and all.

-William Dean Howells and Henry George are upon

terms of pleasant friendship, and Mr. Howells Is occa-sionally one of the little circle at Mr. George's informal Sunday nights. It may surprise persons not familiar with the several phases of radical thought upon poli-ical questions to know that Mr. Howells has entired ical questions to know that Mr. Howells has endeav ored to make Mr. George a convert to socialism.

--Metropolitan fashions have long prevailed throughout the country. In no one thing is this more plain; out the country. In no one thing is this more plainly apparent than in the uniforms of potection. In the smaller cities, and even in small towns, the policement nowadays wears a uniform like that of his city brother. He may not have his city brother's repose of manner

and cool jauntiness of bearing, but his clothes are strictly up to date. -"In a blue car in Fourteenth street this morning," said an observer, "I saw a mother and her daughter who were unmistakably alike in family resemblance, but vastly unlike in other respects, the daughter was tailer, handsomer, more graceful, and better dressed. Such couples are frequently met. In fact, by no means the least of the many improvements that mark the progress of this great and blooming country is the im-

ovement in the human race. - "I have always been inclined." said Mr. Gratebar, "to smile when I have seen tacked up over doorways in other people's houses a horse-hoe, but as I came down stairs this morning I saw one tacked up over the partor door in my own house. I am not superstitious myself. I believe that the way to woo fortune is with a cinb, but when I see this prophilatory effecting displayed in my own house why I cannot do less than to subscribe to the sentiment which it expresses."

- Uniored shoes, which have seemed the distinctive badge of summer, are to be fashionable footwear the winter. Shoe manufacturers have been producted a great quantity and variety of heavy shoes of control enther for the coming winter trade, and the des -are expected to make every effort to popularize t he expected is make every short to popularize the person of the considered, the russes would be the odds in its favor of nestness in appearance to bined with a minimum of trouble in keeping the second of the control good consition.

... There are many approved methods of vaccinatiand that employed by the Board of Health in this co is perhaps as good as so wholesale a system can be in one of the most carefully managed dispensation loss is one of the most carefully managed dispensaries have ever the evident is highly lagenious and elaborat. The fresh virus is placed on an ivory point just out from a block, and the charged point is then sessed up in any unit needed. The patient's arm is carefully wasted with a disinfectant and the wound is made will a point charged within a twenty four hours. It is worth however that howevertunded into the second light of nowing that unvaccinated infants almost never re cover from small-pox and that there have been few well authenticated cases of faral small pez where he within bors a well-defined vaccination mark. It is not nutural for dispensary surgeons to order the vaccination of infants only a day old, and where the operation is performed with cars and the virtuals thoroughs.

ly fresh such a child runs small risk from vaccillat. Improbab o on the Face of It.

Hanks - Tools has some very time twenty year of Alikay.

Talias I don't believe it is that old.

Ballas I voi don't know anything about it, do you!

Tanks No, but I know Tooks.